

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—On and after January 1, 1875, the daily and weekly editions of the New York Herald will be sent free of postage.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XL.....NO. 108

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.
HENRY V., at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Rigdon.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Sixth avenue.—LA JOLIE PARFUMÉE, at 8 P. M. Mr. Albee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Fifth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 12 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
THE TWO ORPHANS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway.—RAFAEL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M.

COLISEUM.
Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.—PARIS BY NIGHT, two exhibitions daily, at 12 and 8 P. M.

BOWERY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—DONALD MACLAY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 24 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
West Fourth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street, near Broadway.—HIBERNION, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 24 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-fifth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BOAT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, Miss Davidson, Mrs. Gifford.

STEINWAY HALL.
Fourth street.—YANKEE SINGERS' SKEWEL, at 8 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway.—DATTY CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Mayo.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery.—ABOUT THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, at 8 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.—AHMED, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cold and partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were active and firmer. Gold sold at 115½ a 115. Money on call was easy at 3 and 4 per cent. Foreign exchange steady.

THE MITCHELL MEMORIAL MEETING will take place to-day at the Hippodrome. Mr. Clarke Luby is to deliver the funeral oration.

THE PEUNSIAN CHAMBER OF PEERS has virtually approved the bill withdrawing the State grants from the Catholic Bishops. The issue between the Church and the government has become almost uncompromising.

THE OPINIONS of judges and lawyers upon the proposition to reorganize the Court of Special Sessions are given in our columns elsewhere, and it appears to be the general belief that the measure is a much needed reform in the administration of justice.

THE MINERS suffer enough trouble, and are sufficiently disposed to give trouble, without prejudices of race being added as a cause of strife. The letter of our Wilkesbarre correspondent, however, shows that there is apprehension of quarrels between the Welsh and Irish miners in the Wyoming region.

WHEN SHALL THOSE THREE MEET AGAIN?—The affection between Emperors has always been touching. They sometimes seem to love each other better than they do their people. The delight which William expresses because Francis embraced Victor will, therefore, give great joy to Tom, Dick and Harry.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE has completed its organization, both houses having introduced the proposed compromise. This is a fair beginning to what all the North trusts will be an era of prosperity and peace. Now let the administration keep its hands off a State which is nobly struggling to redeem its past errors and to forget and forgive the wrongs from which it has suffered. The worst evil that could happen to Louisiana now would be federal interference.

OUR LETTER FROM ROME informs us that there are about twenty painters and fifteen painters residing in that city, some of whom have achieved greatness, while others have their reputations yet to win. Of their recent productions and present occupations our correspondent gives a full report. Our artists abroad are certainly doing their native country much credit, and now we learn that Mr. James Hamilton, the marine painter, is to be numbered among the voluntary exiles who seek new glory in foreign lands.

THE TAMMANY POLITICIANS find it is much easier to win the city patronage than to distribute it. Yesterday the Committee on Organization were to have had another discussion of the subject, but failed to meet. The untimely voters are disputing the possession of the spoils with increasing hunger for a settlement. We are afraid the Tammany leaders have promised more than they can perform.

The Revival Spirit in England and America.

The foreign journals are discussing the revival movement introduced by American clergymen in London, while at the same time, by an odd coincidence, our own journals are interested in the mission of Mr. Varley, the English evangelist. Mr. Varley has left New York, but the impression of his work remains. Whatever we may think of his efforts as matter of faith, we cannot fail to commend them as a moral influence. So long as these driving, zealous men who have a mission do not offend us by advocating polygamy, and socialism in its coarse, sensual aspects; so long as they do not wander into wild fancies about the coming of the Messiah and the necessity of awaiting Him in robes of white muslin, their labors must necessarily be good. The true preacher, whatever his faith, will tell enough truth to reform any society, however debased. In this sense we look with interest and kindness upon the movement of Moody and Sankey in London. All we know of them is that they are Americans who left their country humble and unknown and who have shouted themselves into a world-wide fame. In this Centennial year, when we celebrate all manner of patriotic achievements over the mother race, we might find a new pleasure in the thought that American divines were about to drive the devil out of a community which was our enemy a hundred years ago. But this felicity will be limited by the thought that if the Yankees are converting England one Englishman is doing a large share of the same work in the United States.

It would be interesting to discover the causes of these phenomena or revivals which now and then come so suddenly. What is it that will in a night, as it were, stir a community to its profoundest depths, like an earthquake, or a storm at sea? People who have been quietly digging and weaving, living their plain life in the calmest moods, will suddenly fall into excitement and grief and abject contrition. They find that they have been great sinners—that they have been worldly, selfish, hard, neglecting the ordinances of the Lord. They seek relief in prayer and singing penitential psalms. Churches are formed, societies are organized, missions are established, and for a season there is an awakening of spirit and a general enthusiasm for Christ. Sometimes the movement falls into the control of men and women of more than ordinary ability, and we have a new sect like the Wesleyans and Baptists. Sometimes it attains a higher significance, and we have a reformation like that of Luther. Sometimes we have the development of a new faith like that of Mohammed. But they all are of the same class. Varley in his methods follows out the plan of Luther and Mohammed. He does not propose to exterminate all heretics, but this is because the evangelization of the world is under better police regulations than in earlier times. But there is the same earnestness, the same energy of invective, the same solicitude and entreaty to repent while there is time, the same inciting to nobler aims and better deeds.

In this aspect these revival movements, no matter what magnitude they assume, are an advantage. If a man will only be a sincere Mohammedan and obey the prophet in letter and spirit he will regard more of the moral laws than are now obeyed in Wall street. The Jesus of Calvin or Luther or Wesley or Ignatius Loyola is not a Jesus the preaching of whom can do any one harm. Now and then we have frenzies of dissent between sects on questions of baptism and the eucharist, but this does not affect the great good that comes from any religion honestly practised. Moody and Sankey, in London, may not be men of the highest intellectual quality; they may lack the eloquence of Beecher, the pure scholarship of Storrs, the erudition of Hall; they may not answer the severest taste or the requirements of the best society; fashionable Christians who pay per rents may despise them, but they tell a plain story with zeal and kindness. They feel the Gospel they preach. They have as much claim to our respect as Xavier in the East or De Smet among our wild Indian tribes. We question if their field of labor is not more difficult than the shrewd and civilized communities of Japan or the ingenious savage Sioux. Our cities show us the highest and the lowest forms of civilization, and no city so much as London. When, therefore, we see honest and, to some extent, gifted men, going into the depths of London society and calling upon the ignorant and poor and lonely to repent, we cannot but honor them and wish them God-speed. And when we see thousands rise up in a crowded assembly and profess Christ and His service we feel that a good work is doing.

For even if these emotions die away and the eloquence of the clergyman loses its power and the revival runs its course, and the world to all appearance is as wayward and sinful as before, we must not feel that it is a vain proceeding. In all movements of this nature much good is done that does not come to light. The effect of a revival is not always seen in banners and singing and miscellaneous enthusiasm. The influence of religion is felt in many unseen ways. The light that falls from fervid proselytes never utterly dies out. Education comes with conversion. When the penitent searches the Scriptures he finds many things besides the moral law. A world is opened to him—of science and art, of enterprise, history and industrial attainment. He learns self-reliance and duty. He sees the loftier world that before was dark to him. It is the opening of a new life and a new opportunity. Civilization always begins with light—it is light. Any influence that throws light upon the gloom of humanity, upon the sorrow and stupor and ignorance and crime that underlie so much of the world, should be welcomed. A revival is therefore only a means of education, only a step toward education and social advancement. The men who teach the Indian the commandments teach him the use of the needle, the plough and the shuttle. The men who summon London from the depths of its ignorance and despair to look to the cross summon it to manlier aims and a nobler ambition.

These are the natural and social aspects of such a movement as is now seen in London, and, as such, we prefer to study it. We do not know whether the enthusiasm which our Yankee exhorters has invoked is genuine or not—whether it bids fair to be lasting or to blow away in the presence of some Tichborne or suffrage excitement, like the foam from the

rolling wave. The fact that ladies and gentlemen of high degree, peers and princesses, do not disdain to honor Moody and Sankey with their countenance, shows that they are not merely illiterate street preachers speaking to the winds. This is something, for religion, even in a process of revival, is not unmindful of the dignities of life. When once a preacher can induce a princess to look upon him he will, we are afraid, have a comelier presence to the multitude. Certainly the revival in London and in New York is assuming prodigious proportions. Events of the recent years have tended to make men thoughtful. Wars in Europe and America, business panics and distress and widespread misery, famine in Asia Minor and in India, the sudden awakening of Japan to the duties of our more practical civilization, strange phenomena in nature, the oscillation of ancient kingdoms and the unrest of more ancient forms of law and society, the ever-increasing strife between the greatest spiritual and temporal powers in Europe—is it any wonder that in a time like this the minds of men should turn to holier things? Mr. Disraeli professes to see the coming of a great crisis. Prince Bismarck and Cardinal Manning prophesy a gigantic struggle. When these princes of church and State become so anxious about coming events why should not humbler people turn to a closer contemplation of Christ the Lord, who died to save us all?

Mr. Beecher's Position in the Trial.

How important Mr. Beecher is to the Brooklyn trial is shown by the tedium which attended during the examination of Mr. Tilton and other witnesses both for the defendant and plaintiff, and the renewed interest, now that Mr. Beecher himself has taken the stand. It became clear that even Oliver Johnson or Samuel Wilkeson could not satisfy the public. Intense as was the desire to see these witnesses, there was something wanting which they might have had the genius but apparently had not the crime to supply. So with Bessie Turner and the negro who rebuked Mr. Fullerton for wasting "unnecessary time" in asking ridiculous questions in his cross-examination. Mr. Moulton was a sop to Cerberus, yet did not stop the appetite, which, like Oliver Twist's, is always asking for more. The demand for excitement could not be satisfied with the sensational fragments these witnesses supplied. Perhaps Mrs. Morse, if she had testified, might have stopped the trial, or Mr. Bowen might have put an end to it with the thunderbolt he is supposed to have in reserve.

But Mr. Tilton could not take the place of defendant. While he was on trial the public became impatient and yawned. Nobody seemed to care much whether he cursed the burned beefsteaks which the cook was accused of serving for breakfast or whether he kissed Bessie or knocked her down in one of his military moods—being born for war—or how he behaved at Winsted, Conn. There was a certain degree of indifference as to Mr. Tilton's innocence or guilt. He might have burned down a barn, or carried a banner in a Communist parade, or embraced Mrs. Woodhull, or murdered Mr. Shearman, and nobody would have cared. Under the circumstances, therefore, the attempt to make Mr. Tilton the defendant was a failure. The public would not accept him in that capacity, and has repudiated him with anger, as when at the theatre it drives from the stage an inferior actor who attempts to take the rôle for which a great tragedian is announced.

It must therefore be plain to all that without Mr. Beecher this trial would have no interest whatever. He is really the principal character, and no one can fill his place. We think further argument to this effect is superfluous, and treat that the attempt to substitute Mr. Tilton as the defendant will be abandoned, out of respect to the public, which, having been invited to see a melodrama, will not consent to be spectators of a burlesque.

Pulpit Topics To-day.

What with the delay of spring and the many ministerial changes that are taking place here and around us, and the anxiety and care of an annual begins in a couple of weeks, many of the ministers seem to have scarcely time to announce their topics beforehand. Last Sunday Dr. Deems introduced Christ to the politicians, and to-day he will introduce Him to the sceptics, and will press upon their attention the importance of avoiding even the appearance of evil. This, however, may be hard to do with our present ideas of religious conventionalism and the general lack of truthfulness among men, which themes will absorb Mr. Pullman's attention. Apropos of certain events now transpiring in this vicinity, the duty of Christians in regard to social evils may be regarded as a topic of some importance. The measure of this importance will be given this morning by Mr. Alger, who will also show that the chief cause, not only of these evils but of all sin, is the lack of moral memory. There is a luxury in doing good, as many benevolent persons have realized ere this, but it is well to be reminded of these old truths once and again, and Mr. Hawthorne will perform this pleasant duty to-day. The Shepherd and the Sheep will occupy Mr. Terry's attention, and Dr. Ewer will continue his course on the internal structure and external aspect of his church's worship. What the conditions of obedience to the Lord are will be explained by Mr. Brigham. Dr. Thompson will present some facts connected with the Reformation, and Mr. Hepworth will show the relation between belief in God and royal sonship. The Devil's Suicide is a strange theme, but Mr. Partridge has chosen it for his meditation, and Mr. Nye, of Brooklyn, will tell us what sort of revival we need, which ought to be a subject of interest in this time of revivals. Dr. Porteus, who, with his congregation, will shortly leave their present cozy quarters in Elm place, Brooklyn, will point out some of the faults, failings and falls of religious men, on which he should be an authority, for he, too, is a misunderstood man, and in his treatment of this class to-day will doubtless show his sympathy.

The Uniontown (Pa.) Standard fears that an "ex-rebel" will be the next democratic candidate for the Presidency. We are not agitated by the prophecy; but there is some comfort in remembering that Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Jackson were ex-rebels, and that we have a country yet.

The Day We Celebrate.

This day there is as lively a movement of patriots in the neighborhood of two of the holy places of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, as there was this day one hundred years ago; and to-morrow the event to which those movements led will be appropriately appreciated by orators and poets, and the gratitude of a free people will be freshly registered in bronze. One of the natural results of this sort of glorifying in good deeds is apparently to provoke a comparison of dates on the part of the uncelebrating sections of the country. Just as Massachusetts brings out the guns and drums and begins to burn the powder of glorification some other States brush up their old almanacs and dispute the precedence of the Bay State. North Carolina claims her day; Virginia has an event of the same date with that in Massachusetts, and there are, in fact, bright spots in the calendar for all of us—as we shall find if we consider the calendar curiously enough. But there is one point in which Massachusetts leads all. She celebrates her days. If any man dies for that Commonwealth or strikes a stout blow for her honor or her rights, her people have the habit of remembering it, of chronicling and treasuring up the fact and taking care that the world shall know the circumstances of the case as recorded in orations and poems or in granite or bronze. Alexander is said to have observed that the happiness of Achilles, as compared with other heroes, was that he had a Homer. *Vivere fortis ante Agamemnonem*; but they had no Homer, and that is why comparison goes no further than Agamemnon in its retrospections. Every man who has done good service for Massachusetts has found this rule apply. There are lots of little Homers down there who keep the story alive and spread good seed. Who would not be Paul Revere? And as the hundred farmers from Acton who stood by the old North Bridge "at the right of the line" have all been dead this many a day, it requires no special perception to see that the three who were killed and whose names are on the monument had the better of their comrades who went away and died in obscurity and perhaps in peace. The prizes of that day were bloody deaths, and all because of the chroniclers and the poets; but what has the world heard of the men who were slain in North Carolina—and has not half the history of the great conflict dropped out by the way in other States from mere neglect? There is a fashion of arguing that other States are more modest and less inspired with the spirit of self-assertion, but the line may be sharply drawn between vainglory and neglect of the memory of men who died in the public cause, and we believe the latter offence is the more common with us. Perhaps the occurrence of our Centennial dates may change this and may instruct the people very largely in the achievements of their ancestors. From now till 1883 we shall have the recurrence of the sequence of revolutionary dates in due order, and it is a convenient time for the people to brush up their local heroes and celebrate the glories of their neighborhood, and the occasion should not be lost.

Proposed Street Cleaning Commission.

Our legislators are busy trying to solve the difficult problem how to keep the streets of New York clean. It is somewhat fortunate that the elements lend the departments considerable help, or we should despair of any official machinery accomplishing this important duty. In the vain hope of making the police force useful the broom was intrusted to the hands of that magnificent force, but without securing the desired results. The fact of the matter is the average policeman rather scorns the idea of being a public servant, and prefers to play the master. It was, therefore, natural for the police officers quietly to throw the broom intrusted to them into a corner, and as a result the streets have been in a state of filth more disgusting than ever before since they have been placed under the care of the Police Commissioners. It would seem more logical to have an independent Street Cleaning Bureau responsible for the work of keeping the city clean. The police could then be used with effect to report any negligence or failure of duty on the part of the Street Cleaning Department. This system is found to work admirably in Europe, and there is no sufficient reason why it should not be tried here.

MASON, THE COUNTERFEITER, who was convicted in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court on Friday, did not like the evidence given against him by two of the witnesses. He signified his objection to their evidence by attacking one of them in the jail with a knife, but was fortunately disarmed before he had succeeded in leaving serious marks of his displeasure upon him. It seems a little careless on the part of the jail authorities to have suffered a convicted prisoner to carry a knife and to have access to the witnesses who had assured his conviction.

THE HINTS OFFERED to the Mayor by the Herald in relation to the correction of petty abuses have not been unheeded. Last week several cab licenses were revoked on account of extortion. One driver charged a stranger nearly seven dollars from the Cortlandt street ferry to the corner of Washington and Watts streets. There should be some punishment for such cases of gross swindling besides the revocation of the licenses. A continuance of these examples will enable citizens and visitors to hire cabs without the certainty of being imposed upon, and abused in case of resistance.

RACING ON THE RIVER.—There is no racing on the Harlem River between the rival steamboats which run from Peek slip to Harlem bridge, if we may trust the word of the officers whose statements are given in the Herald to-day. But it is admitted by one of these gentlemen that "when we are a little ahead we won't let them pass us if we can help it, and they won't let us pass if they can help it." This distinction would make little difference to the passengers in case of a collision or an explosion, either of which might occur under the present system. The steamboat rivalry on the Harlem River recalls the old-fashioned races on the Mississippi, and is almost as exciting and desperate. The officials excuse their course on the ground that the public patronizes the fastest boat, but we think the danger is more apt to frighten than to attract passengers.

Passing Thoughts of the Religious Press.

The Rev. Henry Varley, whose labors here for the past few weeks the Herald has commented on, is this week passed around very pleasantly among the religious papers of the city. The *Christian Intelligencer*, while giving him praise for his work and labor of love and his zeal therein, tells the evangelist that "he teaches his doctrines, both of faith and renewal, with a dangerous extravagance equally unwarranted by Scripture and by experience." And the *Intelligencer* proceeds to demonstrate its proposition, and to give therein a color of excuse for the evangelical ministers of the city not giving him such a cordial reception as Messrs. Moody and Sankey have received in Great Britain. But notwithstanding these drawbacks the *Baptist Weekly* thinks Mr. Varley's visit to the city has been a great blessing to many of the churches. The *Examiner* and *Chronicle* takes the Rev. Dr. Elder's opinions concerning Mr. Varley. The latter preached for him three times, so that he had an opportunity of studying both the matter and the manner of the evangelist. He says he was struck with Mr. Varley's manliness and impressed with his moral earnestness, and illustrates his style as contrasted with that of our local pastors by saying that while the latter crack the nuts for the people, Mr. Varley not only cracks, but picks out the meat and puts it into the mouths of his hearers and helps them to eat it. But Mr. Elder fears that this style will lead to an intellectual assent to the truths of religion, rather than a saving faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. The *Observer* admits that Mr. Varley is not a man of large and liberal culture; but says he brings to his work great earnestness, ardent love for Christ and the souls of men, remarkably simple and strong Saxon English, fluency of words, and a voice of unusual sweetness and compass. The two ideas which he makes the greatest use of are the lost condition of the unregenerate sinner and the atonement of Jesus Christ, to be accepted as the condition of salvation. His preaching is marked, the *Observer* thinks, by his frequent presentation of some peculiar religious tenets which he holds, and which are not acceptable to the great body of Christians. His trivial and laughter-provoking style of illustrating great Gospel truths, and the frequent illustrations of these truths by reference to himself, are, the *Observer* thinks, objectionable, and have turned many away from him. The *Christian Union*, speaking of Mr. Varley's style in the pulpit, says he tells more stories in the course of a sermon than were ever told by any of those American divines who have horrified some religious people by provoking smiles during Sabbath services. The *Union* thinks the secret of his popularity lies in his temperament and manner more than in his doctrine or his logic. He is a master at persistent, good-natured coaxing, and is undoubtedly doing a great deal of good among all classes of people who listen to him.

Of our other exchanges the Jewish press gives more or less space and thought to the great festival of Passover, which begins to-morrow among their people; the *Freeman's Journal* devotes its editorial space to the Cardinal and the Papal envoys; the *Catholic Review* thinks it would be an excellent thing if for this great honor conferred upon American Catholics they should now organize a pilgrimage of gratitude to the Pope; and the *Tablet* reviews the past Lenten season, and takes courage for the future from the general observance of this festival this spring. The *Christian Leader* flings out the Stars and Stripes for Lexington and Concord, and expresses the hope that the people throughout this land may strive to make the future at least as glorious as the past has been. The *Methodist* labors to show that the itinerancy of the Methodist Episcopal Church might be modified without injury to the cause. It gives historical proofs that Wesley's system of itinerancy does not now exist in that Church, and that not all the early Methodists were itinerants; that considerations of utility have already led to modifications of the itinerancy, and that the people already indicate the directions in which they are to go into the two forms of ministerial labor, evangelism and the pastorate. The Rev. Alfred Taylor, in the *Christian at Work*, touches upon "trial sermons" in his usual spicy style. He had a recent experience as critic on a couple of these productions, and he comes to the conclusion that they are very poor tests of a man's subsequent fitness to preach the Gospel. The *Independent* is not greatly pleased with the result of the Connecticut election, and labors hard to drown its sorrow in applause of the republicans, who "are not mere partisans and office-seekers, but sober, thinking men." The *Church Journal* is very much afraid that the floral decorations of its churches at Easter will become a temptation to frivolity and wandering thoughts, and rectors should carefully guard against this sequence.

THE PRESENT MANAGERS of the Erie Railway are paying special attention to the accommodation of the residents along the Jersey line of their road both in regard to the conveyance of passengers and freight. The fact should stimulate the citizens of New York in their efforts to secure rapid transit. We must soon have some means of reaching the Westchester border in half an hour, unless we wish to drive a yet greater percentage of the business people of New York into another State to find residences.

"Root, Hog, or Die!"—The Indian Commissioner has issued a circular that will be found interesting as the beginning of a new policy in dealing with the Indians. Congress has passed an act requiring all able-bodied Indians on reservations to perform work enough to pay for the supplies they receive from the government. Wherever there are whites intermarried with Indians they must have the marriage legally recorded. No supplies will be granted to any Indians unless they earn them by labor. They will be encouraged to select land and erect houses upon it, and to conform as far as possible to the amenities, duties and responsibilities of civilization. This circular, our correspondent informs us, has been communicated to the Sioux. The experiment is a bold one. If by any process the Sioux can be brought within the range of civilization, it will go far toward solving this painful Indian problem. We never could see why Indians should not work like negroes, Chinamen and white people. If they will not, then

they must not complain of hunger or discomfort. The supreme commandment of modern civilization is, "Root, hog, or die!"

Our Relations with Mexico.

As there is no doubt that Mr. Washburne has had a conference in Paris with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs on the relations of France to Mexico, it may become a matter of some interest to know the precise attitude in which we stand with regard to the two republics. Are we Mexico's first friend, and do we become by taking up her cause in any degree, or even constructively, sponsors for her good conduct financially? Mr. Washburne is reported as having urged upon the Duke Decazes the warm wish of General Grant that France should reopen diplomatic relations with our neighbor. Now all the difficulties of France with Mexico are ostensibly financial. Aside from the "Latin race" nonsense which the Emperor Napoleon wrote to Marshal Forey, the basis of the expedition to Mexico was to collect a claim; and the charge of the later difficulties is that the French government by keeping open its relations with the Republic encouraged French merchants in ventures of trade out of which no money ever came. Do we then merely urge France to change the opinion she has formed of Mexico on evidence satisfactory to her, or do we pledge ourselves in any way that the facts will be different in the future?

TWO FALLS OF WHITEWASH.—The committee appointed by the State Senate to investigate the mysterious insertion of a ten thousand dollar appropriation for the Superintendent of the new Capitol in the Supply bill of last year after it had left the hands of the Conference Committee has made two reports. Both of the reports, as a matter of course, whitewash Senator Dan Wood, the skillful friend of the Superintendent, and declare his innocence; but one of them, in addition, deprecates any such action in the future as results in the change of a bill without consultation with and action by the committee. This is very much like the famous verdict rendered by an intelligent jury—"We find the prisoner not guilty, and caution him never to do it again."

TICHBORNE AGAIN.—It is evident the Tichborne case is not destined soon to disappear. It crops up at seasonable and unseasonable hours and seems destined to become a kind of chronic nightmare to the British public. There has been a lively debate in the House of Commons over a petition to dismiss the judges who sat in the case for partiality and corruption. The impeachment of the Speaker of the House of Commons was also urged on similar grounds. The conduct of the case was certainly not very creditable to the English law courts, and there is some prospect that the agitation of the question will do much to shake the power and influence of the aristocratic class in England.

THE AERIAL FIRE LADDER JOB was partially ventilated before the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. It was stated that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, paid by the Comptroller nominally for the patentee, was received by a person connected with the Fire Department, who paid the patentee only fifteen thousand dollars of the amount. There is a history in connection with this affair that has yet to be written.

THE Baltimore Sun ably defends the proposition that Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, is "the real cradle of American liberty." Furthermore, it advances the interesting fact that the Scotch whig blood which flowed in the veins of these North Carolina people was "the first in this country to boil over in the tide of independence."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator J. H. Mitchell, of Oregon, is registered at the St. James Hotel.
Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is staying at the Hoffman House.
Lieutenant Colonel Mollan, C. B., of Ireland, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Dr. Axel Ames, Jr., will publish, through Osgood & Co., a book on "Sex in Industry."
Mr. Henry G. Parker, of Boston, is among the late arrivals at the St. Cloud Hotel.
M. Bartholdi, French Minister at Washington, has apartments at the Bevoort House.
Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, of Utica, is residing temporarily at the Windsor Hotel.
Colonel Joseph C. Audenried, of General Sherman's staff, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mr. George Buckley-Matthew, C. B., British Minister to Brazil, is sojourning at the Westmoreland Hotel.
Rear Admiral James Alden, United States Navy, has taken up his quarters at the St. James Hotel.
Count Montalembert's unpublished work entitled "Les Pays Moines" will appear next October.
A valuable work is Mr. James Piccattolo's "Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History," just out in London.
Harper & Brothers have nearly ready Mr. Samuel A. Drake's "Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast."
Compiled Statement of the Lumber Trade and Manufacture for 1874. Chicago: Northwestern Lumberman.
General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Senator James Lord, of Rochester, and Assemblyman James Fausner, Jr., of Danville, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Mr. Geddes & Orth, United States Minister to Turkey, arrived in this city last evening with his family, and took up his residence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Christ and Humanity: with a Review, Historical and Critical, of the Doctrines of Christ's Person. By Henry M. Goodwin. New York: Harper & Brothers.
On the 10th of April, the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Lexington, Roberts Brothers publish Mr. Edward Abbott's "Paragraph History of the United States."
The completion of Merle d'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation in the Time of Calvin," being volumes six and seven of the work, is promised this spring by Longman & Co.
Hand Book of the River Plate Republics: Comprising Buenos Ayres and the Provinces of the Argentine Republic and the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay. By M. G. & E. T. Muhlhal, proprietors of the Buenos Ayres Standard. London and Buenos Ayres: Edward Stanford, and M. G. & E. T. Muhlhal.
There has been a fair share of annoyance at St. Petersburg over the publication by our government of Mr. Schuyler's account of his trip to Asia; but it is likely to blow over. It is worth consideration, however, whether our Department of State, in giving a portion of its diplomatic documents to the public printer, should not select them with some regard to the possible effect of their contents on the susceptibilities of foreign governments.